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Appendix VII

Glossary

This glossary contains terms used in SECNAVINST 5000.2B, but not found in the DoD 5000.2-R glossary. Entries are in alphabetical order. In some cases the reader is referred to other instructions where a fuller discussion is already provided.

Abbreviated Acquisition Program

- a weapon system program: (1) whose cost is less than all of the following dollar thresholds: \$5 million in total RDT&E, \$15 million in procurement costs for any fiscal year, and \$30 million in total procurement costs for the life of the program (FY 1996 constant dollars), (2) which does not affect the military characteristics of ships or aircraft or involve combat capability, (3) which does not require an operational test and evaluation, and (4) is so designated by the cognizant PEO/SYSCOM Commander/DRPM.

- an information technology program: (1) whose cost is less than all of the following dollar thresholds: \$15 million in program costs for any single year and \$30 million in total program costs (FY 1996 constant dollars), (2) which does not require an operational test and evaluation, and (3) is so designated by ASN(RD&A) or designee, or PEO/SYSCOM Commander/DRPM.

Acquisition Category IV - a program not meeting the criteria for ACAT I, II, or III. ACAT IVT programs require Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E). ACAT IVM programs are monitored by COMOPTEVFOR or Director, MCOTEA, but do not require OT&E.

Acquisition Coordination Team (ACT) - a team, normally composed of representatives of the requirements generation, acquisition, testing and financial communities, required for ACAT I and II programs. The ACT is specifically used to oversee the analysis of alternatives, form a tailoring agreement proposal (for program documentation and structure), develop an acquisition strategy and resolve issues at the lowest level possible. ACT's are encouraged, but not required, for ACAT III and IV programs. See SECNAVINST 5420.188D.

Acquisition Program Baseline - a document that contains the cost, schedule and performance objectives and thresholds of the program beginning at program initiation. It contains only the most important parameters that, if the thresholds are not met, the MDA would require a reevaluation of alternative concepts or design approaches.

Acquisition Review Board - the senior-level forum for advising the PEO/SYSCOM/DRPM on critical decisions concerning all ACAT

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programs. For ACAT III and IV programs, the ARB serves as the milestone program decision meeting. The ARB is chaired by the PEO/SYSCOM/DRPM and participation is determined by the milestone decision authority. Representatives of the CNO/CMC are also invited to participate.

Advanced Technology Demonstration (ATD) - a means of validating the viability, utility and producibility of a technology as opposed to the demonstration of a system.

Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration (ACTD) - a means of demonstrating the use of mature technology in a system to address urgent military needs. The ACTD is not an acquisition program but if additional units beyond the capability created are required, that shall be an acquisition program.

Air Characteristics Improvement Panel - assists and provides recommendations to the Resources and Requirements Review Board in those responsibilities pertaining to aircraft acquisition and improvement. This includes coordinating the formulation of engineering change proposals (ECPs), future requirements, modifications, cost control and all other matters pertaining to aircraft, aircraft systems, and air launched weapons.

Automated Information System (AIS) - a combination of computer hardware and software, data, or telecommunications, that performs functions such as collecting, processing, transmitting and displaying information. Excluded are computer resources, both hardware and software, that are: physically part of, dedicated to, or essential in real time to the mission performance of weapons systems.

Developing Activity (DA) - the PEO, SYSCOM or DRPM assigned responsibility for program execution.

Evolutionary Acquisition (EA) - an acquisition strategy whereby a basic capability is fielded with the intent to procure and field additional capabilities in the form of modifications to the basic capability fielded. This technique is often found in the development, production and fielding of rapidly advancing technology and in software.

Extension of Application - an acquisition strategy whereby an existing system, subsystem or equipment is selected to be extended in its application to a new host platform. This strategy usually does not require an OPEVAL in the new host platform, but a period of FOT&E is usually required to insure that the system, subsystem or equipment integration has not degraded performance, including the performance of the host platform.

Failure Modes, Effects and Criticality Analysis - the analysis of the various ways in which an equipment is expected to fail, the failure's resultant effects and impact on mission accomplishment.

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Information Resources (IR) - resources which are necessary to develop and operate an Information System. These resources include information, people, equipment, software, facilities, and contractual support for system definition, design, development, deployment and operation. Excluded are computer resources, both hardware and software, that are: physically part of, dedicated to, or essential in real time to the mission performance of weapons systems.

Information Technology (IT) - (A) The term "information technology", with respect to an executive agency, means any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment, that is used in the automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information by the executive agency. For purposes of the preceding sentence, equipment is used by an executive agency if the equipment is used by the executive agency directly or is used by a contractor under a contract with the executive agency which (i) requires the use of the equipment, or (ii) requires the use, to a significant extent, of such equipment in the performance of a service or the furnishing of a product.

(B) The term "information technology" includes computer, ancillary equipment, software, firmware and similar procedures, services (including support services), and related resources.

(C) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A) and (B), the term "information technology" does not include any equipment that is acquired by a Federal contractor incidental to a Federal contract.

Joint Potential Designator - a categorization indicating the degree to which a program has potential for joint use. The codes are: joint, joint interest, or independent.

Level of Repair Analysis - the analysis of a repairable item to determine whether organizational, intermediate or depot is the most appropriate level of repair.

Logistic Support Analysis - range of analyses optimally timed to influence all acquisition processes and decisions to the maximum extent. Such analyses show the support effects of each alternative in terms of risks to program success, tradeoff options, program costs associated with operational testing, operations, training, maintenance, support, and disposal. The support analyses identify a support solution that cost-effectively supports the system to all specific performance thresholds and objectives over the total life. The benefits of support analyses directly relate to both thoroughness and timing. It should begin during market analysis, prior to program initiation and solicitation decision, and as the rationale for acquiring support assets and services.

Maintenance Concept - expresses the overall maintenance plan for maintaining the platform and system at a defined level of

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readiness in support of the operational scenario. It includes preventive maintenance, corrective maintenance and depot-level maintenance. It should consider maintainability at all maintenance levels (i.e., organizational, intermediate and depot) as well as address the scope of required work at each level.

Manpower Requirements - the number and type of personnel (military, civilian, or contractor) required to accomplish specified functions/workload within an organization.

Non-Acquisition Program - an effort that does not directly result in the acquisition of a system, subsystem or equipment for operational use. These efforts often provide a proof of principle, or technology application.

Non-Acquisition Program Definition Document - the document used to initiate and provide management control of a non-acquisition program. This document provides a complete explanation of the effort, expectations, schedule and cost of a non-acquisition program.

Production Acceptance T&E (PAT&E) - testing conducted on production items to ensure systems meet contract specifications and requirements.

Program Decision Meeting (PDM) - the Department's senior-level forum for advising the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Development and Acquisition) on critical decisions concerning ACAT IC and II programs. The PDM is chaired by the ASN(RD&A) and composed of the Department's senior acquisition officials, representatives of the CNO/CMC, and others, as appropriate. See SECNAVINST 5420.188D.

Program Sponsor - in coordination with the resource sponsor where separately assigned, acts as the user representative and provides explicit direction with regard to mission and operational requirements generation and changes, program funding, and preparation of necessary program documentation and milestone information.

Resource Sponsor - where separately assigned from the program sponsor, is responsible for program budget development, submission, and management.

Resources and Requirements Review Board - an integral part of the broad policy and decision-making process with the OPNAV staff. It serves as the focal point for assessing the joint warfare requirements and resources mission and support areas of the Navy, deciding warfare requirements and resources issues, and coordinating the planning, programming, and budgeting process.

Science and Technology Requirements Committee (STRC) - an avenue of communication for senior representatives of the various sponsors within the Office of the CNO to advise and offer

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specific recommendations to the Director, Test and Evaluation and Technology Requirements (N091) on questions relating to Navy Science and Technology.

Science and Technology Working Group - an avenue of communication for Navy research and development organizations to formulate and submit Navy Science and Technology advice and recommendations to the Science and Technology Requirements Committee (STRC). It is chaired by the Director, Test and Evaluation and Technology Requirements (N091).

Ship Characteristics Improvement Panel - assists and provides recommendations to the Resources and Requirements Review Board in those responsibilities pertaining to ship acquisition and improvement. This includes centralized formulation and coordination of the Navy's shipbuilding and conversion programs, Fleet Modernization Program (FMP), ship's characteristics determination for the active and reserve fleets and the planning, programming, and budgeting system necessary for the cost effective execution of these responsibilities.

Software Qualification Testing - post-Milestone III software testing conducted by an independent test agency for the purpose of determining whether a software product is approved for fleet release.

Standardization - a process used to achieve the greatest practicable uniformity of items of supply and engineering practices, to insure the minimum practicable variety of such items and optimum interchangeability of technical information, training, equipment parts and components.

Supportability - ensuring that support requirements are met by system introduction, and maintained throughout deployment, at or above formal threshold levels. Determining the most cost effective life-cycle cost, including the costs for information, infrastructure, and rapidly acquired and rapidly obsolete technology. Planned and executed concurrently with all other systems engineering, and a primary analysis consideration in acquiring off-the-shelf alternatives.

T&E Coordination Group - a forum whose purpose is to coordinate and resolve more complex Navy T&E issues, including urgent TEMP changes. The forum is chaired by CNO (N912) and membership usually includes CNO staff, program manager (PM), OPTEVFOR Assistant Chief of Staff, ASN(RD&A) staff and others.

Test Integration Working Group - a forum whose purpose is to effect USMC T&E coordination.

Test Planning Working Group - a forum whose purpose is to discuss, coordinate and resolve Navy test planning goals and issues. The forum is chaired by the PM or the PM's designated representative. Membership is flexible but can include CNO

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representatives, SYSCOM T&E representatives, COMOPTEVFOR staff, ASN(RD&A) staff and contractors.

Threshold - the value of a baseline parameter that represents the minimum acceptable value which, in the user's judgment, is necessary to satisfy the need. If threshold values are not achieved, program performance is seriously degraded, the program may be too costly, or the program may no longer be timely.

Total Life-Cycle Cost of Ownership - life-cycle ownership cost includes the cost to develop, acquire, operate, support, and dispose of the system and the related logistics infrastructure. Total costs are determined when acquisition plans and strategies make trade-offs to optimize long-term logistics considerations. These trade-offs consider lowest total cost of ownership over the expected life-cycle.

Weapon System - an overarching term that applies to a host platform (e.g., ship, aircraft, missile, weapon), combat system, subsystem(s), component(s), equipment(s), hardware, firmware, software, or item(s) that may collectively or individually be a weapon system acquisition program (i.e., all programs other than information technology programs).